LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1859.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

sition of the general condition of the State together with such recommendations in respect to legislation, as the public good ned to me to require.

In that communication I endeavored to set in a clear light the industrial progress, the material resources and the financial strength of our great Commonwealth, It seems not inappropriate, now, before proparticular suggestions, to submit to you some general views of our social condition as affected by other elements than those to which I then invited your attention. Seventy-one years ago what is now Ohio

was unbroken wildarness. Seventy years ago the work of American civilization within her limits was just begun by the settlements at Marietta and Cincinnati,-Fity-four years ago she became a State of the American Union. Her subsequent social progress has been a sublime triumph. To-day a powerful commonwealth, num-bering nearly two millions and a half of people. exist upon her soil, with unsurpassed energies, resources, agencies of developement, and means of happiness.— From the eminence already reached, we survey, with confident relience upon the favor of Divine Providence and the inspiration of Free Institutions, the loftier heights yet to be attained. Prominent among the elements which

determine social condition, is the numerical advance or decline of populption. The rate and character of this movement, in the absence of a census, must be gathered of deaths; of imigrante; and of new habi tation. For ascertaining the number of these with reasonable certainty, sufficeral legislation. According to the estimates of the Commissioner of Statistics, the marriages in Ohio in 1858 were 24,-000; the deaths 45,000; the births 80,000; naturalizations 5,000; the new structures 10,000. The increase by births, according to this estimate, is 35,000 annually, and the yearly immigration from foreign countries and other States is estimated to exceed the yearly emigration by 20,000; giving an aggregate increase of 55,000 annually, or 440;000 in eight years. The new structures, allowing six persons to each, indicate nearly the same rate of progress. The population of Ohio in 1850 was 1,980,320, and is now, if the estimate, just referred to, be correct, 2,420,329.

The foremost concern of an intelligent and prosperous people is Public Instruction. The mind of every cammunity is the motive power of its advancement; and the measure of its education is practibally the measure of production and of all substantial progress. In Ohio the Constitution wisely requires the General Assembly to secure a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools throughout the State .-The honor of the first act, in fulfilment of the duty thus enjoined, belongs to the Legislature 1852-3. That Legislature re or ganized common school education in Ohio. It does not at all detract from the honor justly due to it, to say that much had been done by previous legislation and by the intelligent and zealous labors of the first State Superintendent and the State Teachers' Association, to prepare the way for the comprehensive and beneficent measure then adopted, under which the Common Schools of Ohio have ettained their present

bilities and wust need excite earnest solic. mate was about 158.

itude. The whole number of youth of the school age; as has been already, stated, is 250 throates, the Northern 150, and the of persons rendered infirm and dependent in daily attendance, is more striking. The of that County only. After its completion in the State Asylums, leaving 2,193 undifference is 485,977. Making every all lowance for the number taught in private or denomination schools, there must still the South western Asylum District.

The number of Insane in Ohio according the average numer consequently

Common Schools is the want of sufficient sequate provision for all. Several plans diture of \$337,722, making an aggre-number of qualified teachers. Not a few for such provision have been suggested,— gate annual outlay of \$466,133; and that indeed of our teachers possess eminent qualifications for their responsible effice.

To such we owe not only many excellent district schools, but also the High senools

The Schools are such as the first and some of the proportion of the proportio

population in this important respect. making the whole number of participants lum last year 100; there were admitted or dependent classes, it will be proper to and is necessarily imperced, for the number of the Insane and otherwise are inadequate. It may not however, be to the number of the Insane and otherwise are inadequate. It may not however, be to the number of the Insane and otherwise are inadequate. It may not however, be to the number of the Insane and otherwise are inadequate. It may not however, be

843 540, while the number enrolled is Southern 160. Each has been filled to the by defective or deseased organization is 6. 609,343, making the number not enrolled extent of its capacity. Another Asylum is 940; that of this 3,040 are in conditions 234,497. The disparity between the in progress of construction in Hamilton required provision for them in public or whole number and the number, 355,863, county, for the reception of the Insane of private institutions; that 847 are actually

remain a considerable number who attend ding to the census of 1850 was 1,303 .- in the Asylums through the last year was to school at all, while of those who do not This number was doubtless underrated .- 834: that the total cost to the State of absent themselves altogether, a very large I am satisfied that the number is not less their maintanance during the year was proportion attend so irregularly or for such than two thousand. The Superintendent of \$128, 410; the cost of such immate for brief periods that they derive little benefit the Central Asylum thinks it does not fall the year was \$151; that to provide for short of three thousand. The arguments those needing, but not now receiving the Next to this absenteeism, the most se- which establish the duty of some provision benifits of the Asylum, at the same rate, icus hindrance to the prosperity of the for some of the Insane, require doubtless, would require an annual additional expen-

the State, giving the preference within each from their apparently hopeless condition ting and even uesful members of the com-district to the city or town which would have been crowned by results which in munity, then that other mode which waste provide the best buildings for the purpose spire hope and encourage perseverance.—
without cost to the State. Provision has already been made by law for the encourage and agement of Teachers' Institutes, but it is for their instruction and improvement, uncertain and inadequate. I recommend which has been so far executed under

struction vary so greatly in these colleges from our society, no such pleasing expec-and seminaries; and I would suggest the tation can be indulged in respect to that expediency of establishing by law some that large portion of the community whom disassination of these institutions, and defect and disease in mental or physical some educational standards to which universal or proper objects of pub-versities, colleges and seminaries shall be lie care; and whese number and relation. The importance of adding to the instruc-forces are

schemes of instruction; or their results: the C ntral Asylum is now probably more the Asylum. Of these about 90 have either band to the needy. Let us hope that rate of commercial bazard in credits, is, then double that of either of the others.

In these Asylums there were at the believing of the last year, 568 inmates, and lection of this information, so essential to a ginning of the last year, 568 inmates, and full understanding of the condition of our there were received during the year 414. Her were in the Asy.

To ascertain the entire number of the interesting aspects. The should be unteresting aspects.

and the encouragement of Teachers' Insti ules. I ventured to suggest last year
the organization of a Normal Department
in one or both our State Universities.—

of a judicius lay for Private Affiliate, or less imperative dictate by considerations of phitthe organization of a Normal Department
in one or both our State Universities.—

The unfrequency of convictions compathe red with that of indictments will doubtless the less by the County Commissioners of
attract your attention. It indicates a dean indifinate rate for the erection of infirmthe unfrequency of convictions compathe organization of a Normal Department
in one or both our State Universities.—

with that of the Insane, must engage the
sustained by society in some form. The
fective administration of criminal judice. More immediate and perhaps more valua-ble results would probably be obtained from the establishment of three or four Normal Schools in different districts of Recently, however, attempts to rescue them wretcedness and makes them self-suppor-

the direct appropriation of an adequate your auspices, that ultimate success is 70. The statements I have submitted are sum; to be paid, on compliance with propionity longer doubtful. It is not, indeed, to be designed toset clearly before you the nature conditions, upon the certificate of the expected that the Idiotic can be elevated ture and magnitude of the evil, for state of excellence and usefulness.

A brief comparison between the conditions, upon the certificate of the cycle of any higher degree of capacity; but very many of them can be qualified to earn their on dour Common Schools the year before this enactment and at the present importance of the senset them are allowed by the present of the continue of the cycle of the common Schools in 1855 and 5,984; in 1858, 12,800; the number of Common School in 1855 was 267, 1982; in 1858, 643,8400; in earner of the content of the capacitance of the continue of the cycle of the common School in 1855 was 268, 447; 180; in 1858, 643,8400; in 1859, 643,8400; in 1858, 643 sattending school in 1853 were 358,417; in 1858, 509,347; the average number in 1858, 509,347; the average number in 1858, 509,347; the average number in 1858, 355,863; the number of teachers in 1858, 355,863; the number of teachers in 1858, 355,863; the number of teachers in 1858, 1856 and 1650 to produce the present of all the people of the same age. If we reflect that besides these totally illustrate persons, there is a large number and distursment of the parament of the state; expense twenty—and distursment be brought as closely the second which there is reason to believe may be maintained by their own means of the parament improvements has been disturbed and duplicates parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament improvements has been designed by the second of the parament of the para

leachers, students or pupils; or their ern about 168,000. The actual value of of proper and legal age for admission to ty of States and individuals to open wide two and a-half per cent of the debt. The

maintained wholly, or in part from public certain and more useful comperisions and

This aggregate includes all the Insane, to Passing from these general siews to the Idiotic, the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind; other topics of perhaps fifore immediate Schools the in-door and out door purpers, and the concern permit me to invite year atten-imprisoned. The whole mass may be tion, in the first place, to our financial come at any time what much the larger condition.

portion is at all times, a charge upon the The Constitution requires that all propState. It is what may justly be called er f. of whatever description, and by

confined to the proportion of offenses a acts of less importance, prescribe the rates some fraction of a mili carner be de which would have been sought in vain a few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and few years ago in most of our Academiss and the port of the Insane would be provided for by their friends without charge and in that ability to teach which mere to the State. I have no hesitation in recommending the legislation contemplated in the General Assembly may fully discharge the obligation assumed in the Concemplation of these evils, as far as may be practicable, is your duty, and will be, I trust, your pleasure and your honor able distingtion.

The correction of these evils, as far as may be practicable, is your duty, and will be, I trust, your pleasure and your honor able distingtion.

The best means, in my judgment, of section of the few years were 60, and the suit of the concentration of the

required respectively to conform, in the to society constitute another element of the in this Asylum, proper training for admission, instruction and graduation of our social condition, which must engage some industrial occupation, as well as the students, as conditions of incorporation. your notice.

Besides these Colleges and Seminaries, The benevolence of the State has already those whom its limited capacities exclude seas of 1850, it was one in 50; in Mussa-recoverable. This retimate if at all reliathere are many Schools, corresponding in provided three Asylums for the Insane, from admission, will doubless engage your chusetts one in 65. For the prevention ble indicates plainly the grounds on which Jess general character with our Common Schools which have cost for grounds and construcbut sustained by denominational or private tion about 474,000 and are tustained at
resources, in which a large number of an anual expense of 90,000, excluding the the warmest sympathies of every feeling of Religion, and upon equal laws, securing The whole debt of her people public and youth receive instruction.

I regret that I have no means of accertaining the number of these various educations and interest. The cost of the State, is the Blind. There is no reason to expect, however, year is hardly equal in amount to one lith taining the number of these various educations; the Northern and Central Asylums has the loss that the poor will ever cease out of the land of the property in the State, and the loss that institutions; the number of their been about 153,000 each; that of the South to be 340. Of this number about 200 are

while the actual progress rnd condition of ed 412; there did 43, and there remained under instruction up to the close was 105, traturally infirm, 6,040, and to the number slogether without value, while the proour Common Schools may well gratify at the commonoement of the current year. The average number in daily attendance of paupars, 15,800, the average number vision judiciously made by you and the and encourage the friends of popular education, there yet remains a work to be acceptable for perminent improvements, were \$13. The expense including \$5,500 the average number vision judiciously made by you and the was 94. The expense including \$5,500 the average number vision judiciously made by you and the was 94. The expense including \$5,500 the average number vision judiciously made by you and the was 94. The expense including \$5,500 the average or sent precision for perminent improvements, were \$13. It is a point of paupars and the common and the comm

revenues or by private aid, 32,240.

the infirm element of acciety. Its propor- whomseever held, shall be sted for taxatant indication of the moral and industrial the State, the Counties, the Townships, condition of a State. That proportion in the Cities, the Valleges and the School Oldo is as one to 75; in Massachusetts as Districts, are raised by tales levied if for one to 41; in New York as one to 20. State purposes on the whole property lies Under the general name of crime, setted, and if for local parposes, on the an element of social condition, may be properly listed within the proper territorial comprehended all action, associated or in limits. The school aws of sarious years, making dividual, which, violating moral obligation but particularily as 1853 and 1854; the inflicts injury on persons or society. - road and bridge laws of 1854, and other What I have to submit to you relating to years; the poor house act of 1531; one act

To such we owe not only many excellent district schools, but also the High encols which adorn many of our cities and towns, and afford opportunities for education which would have been sought in vain a which would have been sought in vain a which would have been sought in vain a regulation of private Asylums, in which so the contract of the Insane in the County Influences on the Otherwise healthful and six tents on each dollar of value and of the capital yet to be invested in the number of indictments for crime during the past year was about 3,200; the number of indictments for crime during the past year was about 3,200; the number of are guilation of private Asylums, in which a upon that.

to be rem died not so much by legislation the support of the poor.
as by increased vigilance and firmness on The act of 1857, requires the levy of sethe part of those to whom that adminis ven tenths of a mill for general State purtration is committed. It is worthy your purposes; of sing-teaths of a mill for paytration is committed. It is worthy your purposes; of sine-tenths of a mill for pay consideration, however, whether, upon ment of interest and principal of the public purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and convictions for murder in the first degree, debt; of rates for county purposes, within purposes, the proceeds being houself and purposes. it may not be expedient to authorize the various limits from two to four mills, to be courts to sentence at discretion to espital determined by the flounty Commissioners, punishment, or to impresonment for life. - with liberty to the Commissioners of Coun-I am persuaded that, in many instances ties whose mable values does not exceed murder escapes all punishment or all ad- \$3,000,000, to levy higher rates; of rates equate punishment, through the reluctance for township purposes to be fixed by Town to County Commissioners. Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners. Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners. Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners. Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Commissioners, Township Trustees, but not to exceed one mill to County Coun

consequence. The laye for wheel wheel-

of murders was one to 3000; that of sni. Joining roads within cartain interest of the levies for schools, support class one to 35,923.

The unfrequency of convictions compated with that of indictments will doubtless the levy by the County Commissioners of the levies for schools, support thouses and libraries amount; for example for the levy by the County Commissioners of the levels for schools, support to 2,781,822, or nearly on third of the levy by the County Commissioners of laftern. Yet who would dispense with our schools; school bouses, or libraries? Who does not know that this expenditure is more than reimbursed in the enhanced value of propercy, and the argumented power of the mur, when their burdens are augmented beyond the proportion of benefits by impro-

18,973: the amount paid isolated in 185,000 (18,00) in 1855 1,975,329; the number of schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common the schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common the schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common the schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common the schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common the schedulo hardy mister them to a light level, we shall attain some just common to the proper some that it is a proper to the law and such positive good exemplished, but some to be actived with low present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of the schedulo hardy mister than the schedulo hardy mister than the present continuation of th